

Hats.

your wants have been
satisfying customers mean
find we sell. Just now
winter. All the season's
ance. Early orders for

ROS.,

HALL.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

VOL. XXVIII

ITALIANS FELL.

Abyssinians Killed 3,000 of
of Baratieri's Men.

KING MENELIK VICTORIOUS

SECOND ITALIAN FAILURE

Captured Many Prisoners and Sixty
Field Pieces.

Baratieri Is Said To Have Committed
Suicide.

He Had Been Ordered Home

Abyssinian Campaign Has Proved
Most Disastrous—Ministers'
Resignation Refused.

Some, March 2.—The Italian campaign
against the Abyssinians threatens to be
one of the most disastrous in which
the Italian arms have ever taken part
and the final outcome will be it would
be hard to predict.

It was rumored today that the latest
report of the Italians by the forces of
King Menelik had compelled the ministry
to resign, owing to the popular disapproval
of the government's policy, but tonight
the report is denied.

Details received here today of the de-
feats on Sunday of the Italian army, show

General Baratieri.

He Lost a Battle, 3,000 Men and Is Said to
Have Suicided.

the Italian losses were very heavy,
they being placed by some to be 3,000 killed.
It is still impossible to ascertain the
precise losses, but popular opinion credits
the report that the number of killed is not
exaggerated. Thus far the reports make
no mention of the wounded.

Among the dead are General Albignone,
commander of the left brigade, and General
Dolomieu, commander of the right brigade.

The news of this latest disaster has
caused the greatest excitement throughout
Italy, and the opposition party is taking
advantage of it to make violent attacks upon
the government's policy in attempting to
extend the sphere of Italian interference
in Abyssinia.

Exciting Street Scenes.

The scenes in the streets today were
very exciting, the populace being greatly
incensed against the government. De-
monstrations of the ministry could be heard
in every hand. The pope is greatly dis-
tressed by the news. He has ordered the
suspension of the Te Deum and also the
diplomatic banquet that were to be given
in connection with the anniversary of his
reign.

A meeting of the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

At the meeting the cabinet was summoned
last night.

intentions. A persistent rumor circulates
that the cabinet will retire. King Hum-
bert today had interviews with Prime
Minister Crispien and Signor Farini, president
of the senate.

The Italians are said to have lost sixty
guns and all their provisions.

Another Crushing Defeat.

This is the second crushing defeat that
the Abyssinians have inflicted upon the
Italians since the latter attempted to
extend their power in the domain of King
Menelik.

About three months ago five companies
of Italian troops, under command of Ma-
jor Tosselli, was surprised and surrounded
by a force of 25,000 Abyssinians. The Ital-
ians made a desperate resistance and
fought until their ammunition was ex-

hausted, when the Abyssinians charged
them and massacred nearly the whole
force. Fifteen Italian officers and over
700 men were killed.

Only a small number of the Italians
succeeded in breaking through the beleag-
uering lines and making their escape to
Makalla. Subsequently the Abyssinians
besieged Makalla, and after practically
reducing it, allowed the garrison to evacuate
the place with their arms and baggage.

Why Baratieri Attacked.

All the available transport steamers have
been ordered to assemble at Naples on
March 7th to convey re-enforcements to
Abyssinia.

General Baldissera, who was recently ap-
pointed to succeed General Baratieri in
the chief command of the Italian forces in
Africa, has arrived in Massaua. It is re-
ported that Baratieri's attack upon the
Abyssinian army on Sunday was the re-
sult of his desire to make a grand coup
before he was superseded by General Bal-
dissera.

Italy's Hard Luck.

Italy has had the hardest kind of time
in her efforts to conquer and retain
possession of that portion of Africa which
was apportioned to her in the so-called
partition of Africa. Her great diplomatic
policy which is at the bottom of all the
South African troubles and misunderstand-
ings.

There had been many serious misunder-
standings before this, for the European
powers recognizing the great wealth of the
African continent and its great possible de-
velopment have been in a squabble over
boundary lines constantly. The result of
this was a series of meetings at Berlin,
Paris and Vienna, which ended in this so-
called partition, but that partition was in
many respects an unlucky one for Italy.

The row over the south African repub-
lic and the defeat at the hands of Kruger
of Great Britain, had just drawn the acute
attention of the world to south Africa
when the rather indiscreet rumors of the
trouble which Italy was having with her
possessions, which are in the eastern coast
and farther north than the Transvaal,
came to hand.

When it came to the partition it was
found that all the powers laid claim to
the little strip of country, which after-
wards became the south African repub-
lic, and which was considered of no value,
so it was finally decided that the republic
should be recognized as an independent
power with its foreign relations under the
control of Great Britain.

Of all the powers Italy has had the
worst luck in Africa. By the terms of the
partition each power was to conquer the
portion allotted to her. They have all
conquered the natives except Italy. The
armies of Abyssinia and Harar have whip-
pled every army Italy sent out. This last
expedition, from the dispatches, has ended
not only as badly as the others, but con-
siderably worse. The report of the slaugh-
ter of half of an army breaks the record in
the list of victories of south Africans over
European soldiers.

BARATIERI SUICIDES.

Humiliation Drives Him To Take His
Own Life.

London, March 3.—A dispatch from Rome
to The Pall Mall Gazette says it is rumored
there that General Baratieri has committed
suicide, being unable to endure the
humiliation of his defeat by the Abyssin-
ians.

NO DETAILS OBTAINABLE.

It Is Said 80,000 Abyssinians Opposed
15,000 Italians.

Rome, March 3.—The government still
lacks or is withholding full details of the
disastrous battle with the Abyssinians. Or-
ders were given some time ago for the ex-
clusion of newspaper correspondents from
the Italian lines and a strict censorship
has since been maintained over press dis-
patches, which makes it difficult for the
full story of the Italian defeat to be made
known. As a result the comparative disas-
ter of the news is the wildest sort of
speculation and all kinds of undoubtedly
exaggerated reports are in circulation.

The newspapers here teem with reports,
deductions, estimates and comments. All
of them, with the exception of the *Espresso*,
a military journal, ascribe the disaster to
General Baratieri's supposed rashness and
his desire to achieve a victory that would
offset his being superseded in his command.
It is the opinion here that General Bara-
tier's force numbered 15,000 men, opposed
to whom were 80,000 Abyssinians.

Greenhalge's Condition Serious.

Lowell, Mass., March 3.—The condition
of Governor Greenhalge tonight is very
serious. He is sleeping under the influence
of opiates.

A LAW AGAINST
GOLD CONTRACTS

Governor McLaughlin Sends a Special
Message To Legislature.

GIVES HIGH AUTHORITY

Asks That Contracts Payable Exclu-
sively in Gold Be Stopped.

THE DANGER THAT IS IN THEM

Silver and Gold Should Both Be Legal
Tender, He Says—Full Text of
His Message.

Jackson, Miss., March 3.—Following is
a special message from Governor McLaughlin,
which was read to both houses of the leg-
islature today:

"Executive Office, Jackson, Miss., March
3.—To the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives: I respectfully recommend for
your consideration the suggestion that you
enact such law as will prohibit the making
hereafter of contracts payable exclusively
in gold. Money is the blood of trade and
commerce, and anything that tends to de-
stroy the money of the people is in degra-
dation of their interests and welfare and
of the prosperity of the state.

"By the constitution of the United States
(section 8 of article 1) the power is dele-
gated to congress to coin money and regu-
late its value. Proceeding under this au-
thority and exercising this power, con-
gress has coined a quantity of gold and
silver and regulated its value, and the
people ought to have the right of the cir-
culation of this coin as the money of the
state. I say the people ought to have the
right to the circulation of this coin be-
cause all the money thus coined is needed
in the business of the country, and I may
add a great deal more could be profitably
utilized.

"I do not suppose it will be seriously
asserted by any one that there is more coin
in the United States than is necessary to
serve the uses of money in order to secure
the greatest prosperity to all the people
of this country. Nor do I suppose it will
be seriously contended that the volume of
money can be materially decreased without
harmful results to the state.

Where a Premium Arises.

"If I am correct in this, then anything
that is calculated to shrink the volume of
money in use should be prevented. When
debts are made payable in coin of one of
these two metals instead of coin of both
of them, it is to the extent of such debts,
decreasing the volume of money. It also
puts a premium upon the coin in which
the debts are made payable and discredits
the other coin. If the debts made payable
in one of these coins alone become con-
siderable in number and amount, a consid-
erable amount of the discredited coin is
driven out of circulation, and if such debts
become general the greater part of its cir-
culation is retired. It is no answer to
say that every one makes his contract
for himself, and if he makes it payable
in gold it is his own concern. It might
be replied that everyone makes his own
contract with the usurer, and yet the law
prohibits such contracts. But there is a
better and more conclusive reply, the reply
is that it is not exclusively the concern
of him who makes the contract.

Public Interest Is Involved.

"The public interest is involved in the
consequence of the contract, if they should
become general. The public is inter-
ested in anything that destroys the vol-
ume of money upon which the people rely
for exchange. You may use your own, so
long as the use you make of it does not
injuriously affect the rights of others, but
when the rights of the public are touched
it is no longer a private matter. It is a
public matter, and it is the duty of the
legislature to see that the public interest
is protected.

A Constitutional Equality.

"It is not my purpose or desire to elab-
orate this view of the subject, but to sug-
gest it for your consideration, and if you
reach the conclusion that an evil is threat-
ened, I trust you will take prompt action
in the constitution of the United States,
the states before that time having power
to make any law, and it is within their
power over the subject was restricted in
the following language, in section 10, of
article 1:

"No state shall make anything but
gold and silver coin a legal tender in
payment of debts."

The power to make the coin had previ-
ously in section 8, been delegated to con-
gress and made coin and regulated its
value, the power to make that coin a legal
tender in payment of all debts hereafter
contracted and that this shall apply to
all debts (hereafter contracted) where the
process of law or of the courts, state or
federal, may be invoked for their collec-
tion in this state, and will be done that
is in the power of the state to avoid an
evil that, in my judgment, threatens
great danger.

"J. McLAUGHLIN, Governor.

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIANS.

House of Commons Passed Resolutions
After Much Debate.

London, March 3.—In the house of com-
mons today Mr. George N. Curzon, under
secretary for foreign affairs, replying to
questions, made a statement that the gov-
ernment had heard nothing of the port's
having declined to issue passports to per-
sons desiring to go to the distressed dis-
tricts of Asia Minor in consequence of
the Turkish officials there having seized
for the payment of taxes money which
had been sent for relief purposes. Sir Phil-
ip Currie, British ambassador to Turkey,
he said, had been instructed to make in-
quiries.

Mr. Samuel Smith, liberal member for
Plymouth, then opened the debate on a
resolution of sympathy with the Armen-
ians.

Mr. Curzon followed Mr. Smith and in-
timated that the government will accept
the latter's motion. He argued that the
reasons against Great Britain's indepen-
dent action in the Armenian matter were
as much geographical as political. Be-
tween any port at which Great Britain

could land an armed force and the scene
of the outrages there must be encountered
200,000 Turkish troops. The crusades of
the nineteenth century, he added, must
have been a practical as well as a chivalrous
aspect. They would not in the future
abate the efforts in behalf of the Arme-
nians.

Regarding the past, Mr. Curzon said he
expected the house was convinced that
the government could not have gone
further than it had, well into the night,
and the Armenian resolution was adopted
without a division.

SEE FOUGHT HER ASSAILANT.

Miss Doeg Causes the Arrest of Eliza-
beth Keener.

Gadsden, Ala., March 3.—(Special.)—El-
zabeth Keener, a heretofore respectable white
man, was jailed here last night on the
charge of attempting to assault Miss Mat-
tie Doeg, a young white girl who is living
in this city with her aunt.

Keener has been trying for some time
to get the girl to stay with his wife on
the mountain about three miles from the
city. The girl has always refused to work
for him until today, when he offered her
\$2 per week for her services. She agreed
to this at half-past 3 o'clock this after-
noon the two started on foot for
Keener's home. When they had reached
the top of the mountain Keener began to
make improper proposals to the girl.
Finally the man attempted force, which
the young girl heroically overcame. She
fought him for some time, and succeeded
in escaping, after losing both of her shoes
and a part of her clothing. She reached
home completely exhausted, but managed
to tell the story.

Keener was arrested soon afterwards at
his home. He stoutly protests his inno-
cence and says that the girl returned
home because she had chafed her mind.
He is about thirty years old and has a
wife and one child. At preliminary trial
he was held in a \$500 bond.

CONDITIONS OF THE RESERVE.

Withdrawals Yesterday Were Less
Than \$100,000.

Washington, March 3.—The treasury
gold reserve at the close of business today
stood at \$24,327,292. The withdrawals for
the day amounted to \$51,700.

The treasury announces that of the \$100,
000,000 in gold for which the new bonds
were sold, \$8,772,132 in gold has been paid
in. Since January 6th \$8,681,312 in gold has
been withdrawn from the treasury, of
which \$9,241,133 was for export and \$36,
732,183 was for "domestic use." The cir-
culation of all kinds of money in the
United States decreased during the month
of February \$9,978,550, of which \$3,269,285
was in gold. This decrease is due to the
money having been paid into the treas-
ury on the bond account. The total of
all kinds of money in circulation on
March 1st is placed at \$1,535,745,067, or \$21.59
per capita.

CULLUM FOR PRESIDENT.

He Was Indorsed at Springfield, Ill.,
by the Republicans.

Springfield, Ill., March 3.—The republi-
can county convention yesterday adopted
resolutions indorsing Shelby M. Cullum
for president of the United States. David T.
Littler, who presided at the convention,
announced that he was authorized to say
that Senator Cullum was a candidate for
president.

THE DAY ANNOUNCED.

When Ex-Minister Harrison and Mrs.
Dimmick Will Marry.

New York, March 3.—Ex-President Har-
rison said today:

"The wedding between Mrs. Dimmick
and myself will take place during the day
of April 6th, at St. Thomas's church."

The rector of the church, Rev. Dr. John
Wesley Brown, will officiate. The wedding
will be very quietly celebrated, as only
relatives and a few very intimate friends
will be present.

RESIGNATIONS THREATENED.

Cabinet Wanted To Withdraw but
Humbert Said No.

London, March 3.—The Daily News will
tomorrow publish a dispatch from Rome,
saying that the cabinet tendered their re-
signations to King Humbert Monday, but
that his majesty refused to accept them.
The dispatch adds that General Baratieri
will be recalled from Abyssinia and tried
before a court martial.

Millions of dollars toward the retreat of
the Italians as worse than defeat, they
having abandoned more than 100 miles of
territory. It is uncertain whether they still
hold Agordat.

HORSA CASE CONTINUED.

Convicted Dames File a Motion in Ar-
rest of Judgment.

Philadelphia, March 3.—Counsel of J. H.
Wiborg, Jans P. Petersen and H. Johan-
sen, the late captain, first mate and second
mate of the steamer *Horsa*, who were con-
victed in the United States district court on
Thursday last of engaging in a Cuban fil-
lustering expedition, today filed a motion
in arrest of judgment asking that a new
trial be granted on the ground that the con-
cluding one reads:

"The learned judge erred in not charging
the jury that the defendants must be ac-
quitted unless the evidence showed that the
uncontradicted testimony shows that the de-
fendants are subjects of the Kingdom of Den-
mark, that they were in charge of a Danish ves-
sel, that the men and boxes were taken on
board the vessel beyond the three-mile limit
and beyond the jurisdiction of the court,
and that no overt act was committed by
the defendants in violation of the laws of
the jurisdiction of the court."

The court held the matter under advise-
ment.

FIRE AT DANBURY.

Heavy Damages and Two People Bad-
ly Injured.

Danbury, Conn., March 3.—For four hours
this morning the town of Danbury was
battered by a fierce fire which raged in the
center of the city, and before it was subdued
property worth \$150,000 was destroyed.

Half the damage is covered by insurance.
Captain Hoyt and Frank Eastwood, a
houseman, were badly injured and Sadie
Carpenter, a colored woman, who was in a
rooming house, was internally hurt. Fif-
teen buildings, of which all but one were
wood, were burned to the ground.

Labor Handicapped by Fire.

Bristol, Penn., March 3.—The Providence
Hospital mill was destroyed by fire early
this morning. The loss is estimated at
\$125,000 and it thought to be fully covered
by insurance. About 400 hands are thrown
out of work by the fire. The mill was
owned by Robert Piercen.

Turpentine Distillery Burns.

Payetteville, N. C., March 3.—(Special.)—
A fire at Payetteville destroyed the turpentine
distillery of C. S. McNair, three
railway cars loaded with turpentine, corn
and hay. The loss is about \$150,000.

Manderson Announces.

Omaha, Neb., March 3.—General Manderson
in a letter to L. D. Fowler announces
his candidacy for the presidential nomina-
tion.

SPAIN IS SAUCY
AND WANTS WAR

Her Preparations Are All Well
Under Way.

MADRID CONTINUES EXCITED

Why European Powers Back the Ob-
pressor of Cuba.

FINANCES ARE CLOSELY INVOLVED

Spain's Stock Exchange Weak and
Government Bonds Continue To
Fall—Weyler Still in Office.

Madrid, March 3.—The government has
received a number of offers of pecuniary
and other aid in the event of war with the
United States growing out of the attitude
of the latter on the Cuban question. The
people appear to be determined to uphold
the government in its intention to keep
Cuba a Spanish colony, no matter at what
cost.

The cabinet is greatly encouraged by the
attitude of the continental press, which,
generally speaking, expresses much sym-

re-enforcements from the Balearic, Canary
and Philippine islands.

At the meeting of the cabinet to be held
tomorrow, Admiral Besieger, minister of
marine, will ask for a credit to complete

the armament of the warships *Palaya*,
Quendo Vizcaya and *Maria Teresa*.
The diplomats here had long interviews
today with Senor Elduaraoyen, minister
of foreign affairs.

Noisy Students Arrested.

Three hundred students at the university

at the meeting of the cabinet to be held
tomorrow, Admiral Besieger, minister of
marine, will ask for a credit to complete

the armament of the warships *Palaya*,
Quendo Vizcaya and *Maria Teresa*.
The diplomats here had long interviews
today with Senor Elduaraoyen, minister
of foreign affairs.

Noisy Students Arrested.

Three hundred students at the university

at the meeting of the cabinet to be held
tomorrow, Admiral Besieger, minister of
marine, will ask for a credit to complete

the armament of the warships *Palaya*,
Quendo Vizcaya and *Maria Teresa*.
The diplomats here had long interviews
today with Senor Elduaraoyen, minister
of foreign affairs.

Noisy Students Arrested.

Three hundred students at the university

at the meeting of the cabinet to be held
tomorrow, Admiral Besieger, minister of
marine, will ask for a credit to complete

the armament of the warships *Palaya*,
Quendo Vizcaya and *Maria Teresa*.
The diplomats here had long interviews
today with Senor Elduaraoyen, minister
of foreign affairs.

Noisy Students Arrested.

Three hundred students at the university

at the meeting of the cabinet to be held
tomorrow, Admiral Besieger, minister of
marine, will ask for a credit to complete

the armament of the warships *Palaya*,
Quendo Vizcaya and *Maria Teresa*.
The diplomats here had long interviews
today with Senor Elduaraoyen, minister
of foreign affairs.

Noisy Students Arrested.

Three hundred students at the university

made by Special Commissioner
ing, on February 24th, must file their
ceptions on or before March 9th, or a
determining the sale will be entered.

CLOSE AND EXHAUSTIVE

Rome's Mayor-Elect

BEST TIME

Sessions With Bands

The Result Was

Until Midnight

... Ga., March 3—
Today has been one
of the most popular
P. Seay and Mr. Sa
the Seay ticket wa
from the first.
Hills, from the thir
Illivan, from the thi
from the fourth, a
from the fifth.
the King ticket w
on, from the first;
of the second; Ch
of the third; Mr.

MAYOR-ELECT

Seay Hills, being on

really happy m

assured from the st

Bands and Bo

hour for open

were thronged w

wild, woolly an

mass bands and lan

gues of the spectac

the liveliest drin

sed in Rome it, a

John Black, Joh

strong adherents o

in the streets earl

day, working like

best men in Rome

Blount Hamill

Captain Sowers bei

d they used every

to get their elect

ators.

The Two Prin

two heads of the

et prominent men i

represented Floyd

a legislature in 18

with the prom

He is one of t

Star line of steam

right agent of w

minent command

mrandry Knights T

er influence.

King is a gentle

fity of manners;

friends here and

tector of one of

CAPTAIN JOHN

y stores in north

mayor in 1892-94

in that respons

Pulling and

King ticket was

driving political s

he Seay ticket w

opposed to what

standing, and Ma

that Captain Seay

of the ticket a

the meeting with d

consent.

the available hack

private carriages

and the ne

the streets to

opposing fact on

No Disturb

to the precinct

good order prev

the so-called re

Very little di

disturbances to k

understood that

there were few

departments, so

opened for the

understood, as C

the Seay ticket

of the present

offices, so that

a warfare had c

King's Electio

midnight the n

showed that Kin

forty, of sixty-s

announcement w

about of triumph

the hundreds of

outside the city h

ensued.

entire ticket was

603; Seay, 632; t

King men are p

abouts of victory

Man Was Made

poor, but circumst

malintencies to win

commit, when the

meant, of Towne

as Hostetter

the river, howev

ther, or the kidn

the Britten is al

prevents and re

ers.

Towns County

Meat, Ga., Mar

Saturday at

SHOT WAS ELECTED

Close and Exciting Race for Rome's Mayoralty.

WILDEST TIME FOR YEARS

Contests with Bands at Their Heads. The Result Was Not Known Until Midnight.

Rome, Ga., March 3.—(Special).—The election today has been one of the most exciting contests in the history of Rome. The voters of the two tickets, Captain W. M. Seay and Mr. Sam S. King, are two of the most popular men in Rome. The Seay ticket were Captain W. M. Seay, from the first ward; Captain Thompson Hills, from the second; Mr. A. B. Sullivan, from the third; Dr. E. B. Miller, from the fourth; and Mr. Rees Miller, from the fifth. The King ticket were Dr. Lindsay, from the first; Captain Thompson Hills, from the second; Captain J. A. Gammon, from the third; Mr. W. J. Gordon, from the fourth; and Mr. H. D. Hanley, from the fifth.



MAYOR-ELECT KING.

At the hour of opening the polls the streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

It was the wildest day that has been known in Rome in a long time. The streets were thronged with voters, mostly of the wild, woolly and unwashed type, with brass bands and banners added to the display of the spectacle.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896.

KNEW HOW TO DO IT

Was Not an Inexperienced Hand That Drew the Spikes

FROM RAILS AT STONE CREEK

A Negro Suspected as Being the Man That Did the Work Has Disappeared.

Macon, Ga., March 3.—(Special).—The Southern railway has offered \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of the parties who caused the wreck at Stone Creek. This, with the governor's reward, makes a total of \$1,500.

General Superintendent Green spent today at the scene of the wreck, leaving for Atlanta this afternoon. He collected fully with other officials that the wreck was the work of wreckers.

Another clanking fact that wreckers removed the rail is that spikes that were on the outside of the removed rail were not withdrawn by the wreckers, but that these spikes were driven up to the head in the cross-ties by the wheels of the passenger engine, which went pounding over them.

The spikes which were removed were on the inside of the rail and the rail could then be easily slid from under the spikes on the outside. An inexperienced person would naturally have drawn out the spikes from both sides, but a person acquainted with track laying would know that it is only necessary to draw out the spikes on one side in order to remove a rail. Moreover, unless the person had a special bar for the purpose he would not have attempted to draw the spikes from under the rail, as there would be danger of falling off the trestle.

There is a report about today that suspicion rests strongly on John Redding, one of the wreckers. He has relatives residing near Stone Creek and it is said he lives in the vicinity, but has disappeared since the wreck.

Redding, a brother of the negro who was shot and killed a short time ago, near Cochran, on Conductor Lowry's train. It was alleged that Conductor Lowry and his crewmaster, Wippler, participated in the affair which resulted in the death of Redding. Redding was making murderous resistance when he was shot. Two of them were killed by a regular officer and others were fired at him, and it is not known whose bullet killed him. It was Conductor Lowry's passenger train which was wrecked at Stone Creek Saturday night.

Redding was killed and Conductor Lowry narrowly escaped death. It is said that John Redding had been heard to say that he would get even with Conductor Lowry for the shooting and death of his brother, and many think that the wreck at Stone Creek was the fulfillment of that threat. Redding was on his horse at Scuffleton, a settlement near Stone Creek.

Brady Slipped Away.

Where is J. S. Brady of Dublin, Ga.? This is a question that the Macon police and especially Detective Jenkins is asking. On last Saturday Chief of Police Butler received a telegram from Brady, who did not say of Dublin, Laurens county, to arrest Brady, who was thought to be in Macon. Officer Pierce, who knew Brady, quickly located him and he was put under arrest about 1 o'clock p. m. Brady, in charge of an officer, was to have gone to Dublin in the afternoon. Brady had been arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, who had been arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

The jury in the case of the man named Jenkins, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins, was held in the city court which it is considering the suit of Miss Mary E. Loughan, who was arrested in Dublin in charge of a man named Jenkins.

WANTED: A CHAIRMAN.

POLICE BOARD WILL REORGANIZE NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.

Captain English Expresses Himself on the Situation and Makes Some Very Pointed Remarks.

The new police board will meet for the first time on next Monday night at 7:30 o'clock. A reorganization will take place and the new regime will take hold of the police department.

The indications are that the meeting will be one of exceeding interest. A new chairman of the board will be selected and also a new secretary. It may be that the predominating faction which will conduct the department for the next year will bring forward the latest methods of work which will overthrow the present situation in the department.

And it is said that the first meeting of the new board will result in another deadlock on the question of the election of a chairman. By the peculiar division of the board members, there will be a deadlock on the question of the election of a chairman.

But for the Inman ordinance Captain English would have been elected as chief of the police department until March, 1897. He was elected to the office in March of last year for a term of two years. All members of the present police force were elected at the same time for the same term.

The old detectives were reduced to the rank of patrolmen, but the city attorney decided that they were still members of the force, despite the Inman ordinance. They are now at work as patrolmen like distinction appears to be something that Captain English is said to have held the office of chief of detectives. Judge Anderson, city attorney, so decided. Entire detectives were reduced to the rank of patrolmen.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

The city attorney said that the abolition of the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake. He said that the police department was a mistake.

WANTS OPTICIAN

SPECIAL STYLES OF SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES MADE TO ORDER

LENS GRINDING AND OCULAR PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

12 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA GA

Atlanta, Wednesday, March 4, 1896. United States Government Weather Bureau's Forecast for today: Rain, Slightly Colder.

The finish is not far off. Getting closer and closer to completeness each day. Our plans are nearing finality. The Greater Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. will be a revelation. More space, better facilities, quicker service, richer stocks and lower prices than you ever dreamed would come your way.

The scope of this business will be comprehensive. The important and salient features are interesting and in good time they'll be eloquently recited. There'll be no exaggeration, no fulsome self-praise, no indelicate boasting, no assumed superiority. We'll give you the facts and advantages of this store in clear, exact, decisive and direct fashion. This splendid organization is certain to conquer. The advertiser has had a quiet peep at some of the new stuffs. That sly glance was an inspiration. Such weaves! Such colors! Restless to tell about them. Is forced to duli his whetted enthusiasm, contain his advertising soul in silence, and wait until the windows and shelves and counters and fixtures are ready.

What a story there will be to tell! Very soon he'll do the decorating, decorators will do the displaying, you'll do the reading and the buying. Every extra and well-judged effort will intensify our leadership.

Special.

Our magnificent stock of Spring Wraps, Suits, Skirts, Bodices and Shirt Waists are on route. Before they arrive we want to clear out the department of all the unsold balance carried over from last season.

The following item indicates how we intend to do it:

About thirty Women's Two-piece Suits—black and blue storm and cheviot Serge, Scotch mixtures, tweed effects and French melanges. The skirts are wide and full; the jackets are reefer and Tuxedo styles—lined with black rhadimir satin.

Worth \$10. \$12 \$15, \$18 Choice at \$4.98

The same low—unprecedented low prices are current throughout the entire department.

Furniture.

The Furniture department is in tiptop condition. Every section is crowded with all that is graceful and practical, dependable and economical. No "taken back" bargains, no damaged or undesirable lots to offer you. Nothing but the best and freshest Furniture at fairest prices.

Shoes and Corsets At Cost.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year...\$3.00
The Daily (without Sunday) per year...\$2.00
The Sunday Edition (30 to 35 pages)...\$2.00
The Weekly...\$1.00
Postage paid to any address.
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.
We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where To Find The Constitution.
The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:
WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—R. Hawley, 122 Vine St.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER, COLO.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.
Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 4, 1896.

Madison, Ga., February 13.—Don't let up on free silver; keep hitting on that line till the people can pay their debts with the same money they borrowed. It will come after awhile or we will lose the benefits of the last fifty years of our advancement in civilization.
P. G. WALKER.

No Straddle! No Juggling!
We print in another column some remarks from The New York Evening Post in regard to the probability of party straddles on the financial question in the conventions this year. The Post thinks that straddles will be an impossibility, and we hope and believe that our contemporary is correct. The question must be settled one way or the other in the near future; it must be settled either in favor of the people or in favor of the money power, and we trust that the matter is beyond the power of the shifty politicians in both parties to evade or postpone.

In the northeast, the republicans and some of the democrats are standing shoulder to shoulder on the money question. The leaders of both parties there, whether the rank and file may be, are in favor of the single gold standard. The money power—does not belong to any party. It has no political principles to speak of, and asks for nothing except that the value of the gold dollar, the purchasing power of which has been artificially doubled, shall be maintained. It does not deal in goods—in staple commodities—it deals in money, and it demands that the article which it deals in shall retain its artificial value and increase if possible. Those who give the money power its strength and influence are democrats when the democratic party is to be influenced, and republicans when the republican party is to be controlled.

Heretofore they have compelled the leaders of both parties in the northeast to masquerade as "bimetallists," "international bimetallists" and have, in this way, succeeded in deceiving a great many worthy people in all parts of the country. Moreover, they have succeeded in committing the platforms of both parties to declarations susceptible of juggling and evasions. In the democratic convention of 1892, when the committee on resolutions made its report, Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, offered a clear and unequivocal free coinage substitute for the financial plank. Immediately the eastern delegates protested against this and assured the convention that the plank reported meant free coinage. This satisfied those who were disposed to dissent, and the resolutions were adopted as they were reported.

In various ways the people have been deceived by the active agents of the money power in both parties. But we think the period of deceptions, evasions, straddles and juggles has about run its course. We believe the people are so heartily tired of the hypocrisy that has marked the attitude of the political leaders toward the money question that they will no longer tolerate the practice. Already, indeed, in both parties, leaders are coming to the front who represent the honest voters of the country, and who will demand clear-cut and unmistakable declarations.

The free coinage republicans have already announced their policy in the senate, and it means that either the eastern republicans will have to abandon their advocacy of the gold standard or place their policy of protection on the shelf. The ultimatum of the free coinage republicans has been presented, and it will cut a very large figure in the republican convention. At least the republicans will not be permitted to straddle except at the risk of inviting defeat.

The eastern democrats will face a similar difficulty at Chicago if they undertake to shuffle and evade the question. We hope and believe, however, that the eastern democrats will not undertake to repeat so dangerous an experiment. The money power itself has thrown off its mask, and is no longer arguing in favor of "international bimetallism," but boldly demands "the maintenance of the present standard of value, the gold standard."

Under these circumstances the eastern leaders will have no excuse for dodging and evading. The money power has made a bold declaration, and there is no reason why the democratic party in its national convention should not be equally as bold, equally as unequivocal. If it proposes to represent the voters who give it strength and influence as a party it will declare for the immediate restoration of silver—for the free coinage of both gold and silver. But anything less than a declaration in favor of the single gold standard will be better and more satisfactory than a

shuffling and hypocritical evasion. Such a declaration would win more applause from the people than anything that smacks of dishonesty.

Gorman Enjoys the Situation.
The pending receivership proceedings affecting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company comes as a morsel of revenge to Senator Gorman, of Maryland.

It was in 1887 that the great Baltimore and Ohio showed its first signs of weakness. While the majority of the stock belonged to the Garretts, and the affairs of the road were under their complete management, there were other powerful interests at stake. The state of Maryland, the city of Baltimore, the Johns Hopkins university and a large number of estates were holders of stock. By some means the rumor reached the public that the surplus of the company represented over \$23,000,000 of pure inflation.

The minority interests, which had been watching the recklessness of the Garretts, became thoroughly alarmed, and an investigation was called for. This was resisted by the Garretts with all the power which they could command. Finally the investigation was secured, one of the parties named to prosecute it being Senator Gorman. The result was the disclosure that the surplus was nothing more than wind, that \$8,000,000 had been expended in politics and champagne, and that only the most rigid management could save even the wreck of the company.

Ever since that time the Garrett influences have had it in for Senator Gorman. They turned the full working force of the company against him. In the late state election, which was carried by the republicans as a protest against Gormanism, it was the Garrett interests which overthrew democracy in order to strike at Gorman.

But now that the company has reached the acute stage of receivership Gorman can enjoy the discomfiture of those who have plotted against him. Their humiliation comes in good time to enable Gorman to grasp the democratic machine again and re-establish his rule as the political dictator of Maryland.

Dangerous and Odious.
The demonstrations that have been made by the American Protective Association against the statue of Pere Marquette, recently placed in the old representative hall in the federal capitol, is as interesting as it is instructive. It shows more clearly than any other demonstration has shown that apathy, in essence and substance, is more dangerous to American institutions than the imaginary enemies the American Protective Association is fighting, even if these enemies were real and not the fantastic dreams of intolerant and narrow-minded persons. It shows that apathy is both un-American and undemocratic to the last degree.

Pere Marquette was a Catholic priest who, in carrying the gospel of his church to the Indians of the northwest, had occasion to perform the work of an explorer. His services in this respect were so important that a city in Wisconsin bears his name, and when that state came to make her contributions to the statues that are to adorn the capitol, commemorative of some event in her history or of some name dear to her past, she chose as one of her memorials (being entitled to two) the statue of the good priest who was the first white man to gaze on the land and the rivers that now go to make a great state.

So anti-American is apathy that the police of the federal capitol are compelled to stand guard over the contribution of Wisconsin to prevent its destruction. The American Protective Association is as dangerous to American institutions as the American Protective Association is when its agents go about threatening to blow up and destroy the statues of Protestants. That day has never come in this country and never will; but it remains for a secret organization, pretending to "protect" American institutions from this, that and the other, to introduce anarchistic methods and to threaten to blow up statues contributed to the nation's capitol by an American state.

Bigotry, Intolerance and Fanaticism of every kind, and from every source, are dangerous to society, the more especially when their movements and their plans are secret. There is nothing more odious to free institutions than a secret, oath-bound political organization.

Is Mr. Carlisle a Candidate?

It appears that the money power is beginning to understand and appreciate the situation. At any rate it is making open and unequivocal declarations in favor of the British gold standard, and is vowing that it will support no candidate who is not "in favor of maintaining the present standard of value—the gold standard."

Events are developing very rapidly. "A member of the cabinet who talked with the president on this subject last week," informs the Washington correspondent of The New York Herald that "President Cleveland would not accept another nomination for the presidency even if it were possible for him to have an absolute guarantee of his election." This statement was made to the correspondent as a sort of preface to the information that Mr. Cleveland favored a candidate who was devoted to his financial policy, and in whose behalf he intended to exert the whole influence of his administration.

"John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky," said the cabinet officer in response to a direct question, "is Mr. Cleveland's candidate. Personally and politically Mr. Carlisle is the choice of the president, and has been for months." This, then, is to be Mr. Carlisle's reward for turning his back on democratic doctrine and swallowing his utterances in favor of the monetization of silver. As Mr. Cleveland's candidate Mr. Carlisle recently attended a dinner given by the bond syndicate, at which he was prompted to seize the opportunity of making a clear and an unmistakable declaration in favor of the gold standard, and now one of his companions in the cabinet

concludes that the time has come to announce through the newspapers that Mr. Carlisle is Mr. Cleveland's candidate, and that the reason the president has not repudiated the idea of aspiring to a third term is because he thinks his silence will enable him to increase and consolidate his followers so that their support may be used in behalf of the candidate he himself favors."

Very well. Let the democratic convention, whether it nominates Mr. Carlisle, the gold candidate, or some man who is in favor of American bimetallism, make a plain, simple, unmistakable declaration one way or the other.

No lying! No shuffling! No juggling! No hypocrisy! The people will not have it!

American Manhood.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present complications which surround the United States, one thing, at least, has been established, and that is that American manhood may be depended upon for any emergency.

When the first Napoleon was riding roughshod over the nations of Europe, toppling crowns and holding kings as prisoners, he contemptuously referred to the English as a nation of shopkeepers. This expression of contempt came from men who were merely idealists as against men who engaged in business and who attended to the practical affairs of life. It set up in comparison the men whose greatest ambition was to wear gaudy uniforms and to march to the strains of military music as against the men who worked in the field, who stood behind counters or who were skilled in artisanship. Yet when the day came that meant defeat to Napoleon, it was at the hands of these shopkeepers who knew how to work in time of peace and how to fight in time of war.

This characteristic of the English nation has been inherited by the United States. Immersed though our people may be in business, they are ever ready to stand up for their rights and they have not and never will reach that point where business and selfish interests will be so strong that they will not rally to the call of their country and fight for their convictions. In the Venezuelan and Cuban complications the government has never been for an instant without the active support of all the people in any aggressive measure which it might choose to inaugurate. It is as well for the mock chivalry of such nations as Spain and those of southern Europe to know that our people are ever ready, and that when they enter upon any enterprise they will enter upon it as assured winners.

The Future of Spain.
One of the possible outcomes of the present condition in which the Spanish government finds itself may be a return to the republic.

Years ago when Castellar was in his prime he led the republicans of Spain to victory and secured the establishment of a republican form of government. The people were not fully prepared for the change; they were too idealistic and the result was that in a short time there was a return to the monarchy. The man who led in the return to the old order of things was none less than Martinez Campos himself. The subsequent death of the young King Alfonso, leaving his Austrian wife as queen regent, has converted the government of Spain into a military cabal, where the soldier stands for everything and the civilian for nothing.

It is hinted that the revolution in Cuba has been largely aided by republican emissaries who hoped to throw the monarchy into disrepute by its failure in that island, and thus prepare the way for a revolution in Spain herself. These people, it is said, are ready at the proper time to make the movement at home. The sending of Weyler to Cuba is apt to develop some of the correspondence which led to the revolution; which would compromise the Spanish leaders, who will be forced sooner or later to take steps to protect themselves.

There is no question but that the Spanish regency is in great danger, and it would not be surprising to hear at any moment that Queen Christina had departed from the country with the some precipitation which marked the flight of King Amadeo, when he returned to his Italian home.

A Good Suggestion.

A suggestion made by Congressman Culberson, and put by him in the shape of a resolution before council, is one which will doubtless meet with the approval of the people generally.

It is, in brief, that the street railway companies inaugurate a system of headlights for the trolley cars by which the cars of each route will be distinctive.

Such a change would be a great convenience to the public and would entail little or no extra expense on the part of the companies.

It is a good suggestion—let the change be made.

Disputes Between Nations.

The professors of Dartmouth college are, in the language of Robert Burns, "unco guid," and if they had the power they would abolish war and its attendant horrors.

At a recent session of the members of the faculty resolutions were passed denouncing war, and pledging their efforts to bring about the time when arbitration would settle every cause and the strongest nation would bow down even to the weakest. For this purpose they would have established in every nation boards of arbitration to whom questions of dispute would be referred, and who would settle all matters of such a character.

It is too bad that the millennium is so far off. These good men will have to content themselves with the reflection that they live in a very wicked world, and that while war is not as frequent as it used to be, it is because of the expense attached to it and not because of any increased goodness in the people who hesitate to venture upon the

field of battle. War has become an expensive luxury, and it is only those who see their way clear to make their opponents pay the full indemnity who care to venture into such conflicts. The history of the late war between Germany and France is a case in point. While the Germans gained much military renown, they gained a great many more shakels in payment for what they did.

And now comes Corbett and wants Fitzsimmons to stop his bombastic newspaper talk!

Mr. Chauncey Depew appears to be one of the leading lights of the Salvation Army. We are glad to hear this. We had begun to fear that Chauncey could do nothing but drink champagne and make funny speeches. But it seems that he can be a social sport and at the same time be truly, truly good.

Some eastern mills are shutting down and others are closing altogether. Hooray for the British gold standard!

Mr. Cleveland has bought some "duck-shooting grounds" on the Potomac. He proposes to have some fun while the people are electing their next president. But the people some times want a little fun, too.

If the gold standard men can get Mr. Carlisle nominated by the democratic convention it will be a great victory for him, but what sort of a victory will it be for Mr. Carlisle?

It is thought that we will surely have prosperity after the next bond issue.

No doubt the syndicate is already preparing to take the summer issue of bonds.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Joseph Medill, the editor and owner of The Chicago Tribune, never does anything by halves. He has just commissioned a noted American sculptor to make a portrait of Benjamin Franklin in existence now in the Corcoran art gallery, for the purpose of a statue of heroic size, which he is determined to place in the city of Chicago.

It is said the motion of a steamship on a calm sea is so smooth and steady that one hardly realizes the tremendous momentum of the vessel under its feet. A collision, even after the engines have stopped, is a fearful thing, and the revelation of the energy of motion, the time required to arrest the motion of a ship and bring it to a standstill can be accurately determined by calculations. These calculations have been made for several well-known ships. To stop the Etruria, whose displacement is 9,000 tons, horse-power 14,321, and speed 20.18 knots an hour, two minutes and forty seconds, it is estimated, which is during the process of stopping the ship will forge ahead 2,644 feet, or nearly one-half a mile. The United States cruiser Columbia, with a displacement of 7,230 tons, and speed 18.5 knots, will take two minutes and thirty seconds to stop, and will forge ahead 2,147 feet.

The prince of Wales has been much depressed since Henry Battenberg's death. It seems that Albert Edward and Henry Battenberg were very intimate friends, and the prince of Wales was very fond of him. The prince of Wales was informed that he would never be king of England, and Henry that he would die seeking glory under a tropic sky.

The new state of Utah is a state of varied resources. Besides raising the biggest and most luscious peaches, the biggest and most palatable potatoes, the largest heads of cabbage and the greatest number of stout, healthy children to the family, it has a notable cotton industry. It is one of the largest cotton mills in the country. Irrigation has made the Utah desert to blossom as a rose.

A Lewiston, Me., man borrowed a neighbor's battery for treatment of his rheumatism. He had been told that the battery would cure him, and he had turned on the current once. He had simply taken hold of the handles and faith did the rest.

Wigs are going out of fashion. Peroxide and washing soda are driving them from the market. The hair is not so much a matter of pride as it once was. A piece that calls for lots of femininity is not worn by a single woman in the company. The bleacher will patronize the wig-maker later on, however.

A queer wit was a London liquor dealer who bequeathed his ginmill to the town on condition that forty shillings of the rent should be paid each year to a preacher to preach a sermon on drunkenness.

A scorching story is told of Donald Menzies, a cyclist of Cape Colony, South Africa. He was riding along the main road from Cape Town to Somerset West, Strand, when an ostrich, attracted apparently by what was in his eyes a notable cyclist, commenced to walk around the bicycle. After a few preliminary antics, the bird took it in its head to pace Mr. Menzies, and so long as it abated from using its wings the cyclist and the ostrich might as well have run a dead heat. However, after covering about half a mile in this way the ostrich utilized its stumpy wings and sprouted away at a record-breaking pace, leaving the cyclist far behind.

NO STRADDLE THIS YEAR.

From The New York Evening Post.
One thing seems assured by the outbreak of the republican silver senators. That is an end of the attempt to construct a financial plank in the national platform this year, which can be interpreted in two ways, as has been the case since 1884. The trouble began with the bid for silver votes that McKinley induced the convention of 1888 to accept, condemning Cleveland for trying to "demonetize" silver when all that he had done was to urge the repeal of the act which had suspended silver coinage when congress passed it in 1873, and another republican president urged congress to repeal for four years before Cleveland was inaugurated. Things were made still worse in 1892 by introducing "bimetallism" as a device of deception through the committee on resolutions presided over by another politician of the Ohio school, Joseph B. Foraker. This was interpreted by the sound money men to mean the use of silver as subsidiary coin and by the silver men to mean what the term had always been understood to mean. As Senator Teller puts it:

"Bimetallism means the free access of both metals to the mint on equal terms, and I now see that the silver men have challenged the country to find that prior to 1892 any person had ever suggested that any other definition could be given to bimetallism. Dr. Giffen, the great statistician of England, a gold man, equal in his adherence and devotion to gold even to the senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) or the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), has declared over and over again that there can be no bimetallism without the coinage of both metals on equal terms; that is what it means."

The Value of Turpentine.
From The Northwest Magazine.
Turpentine is the best friend housekeepers have, and a supply should always be kept on hand. It is good for burns, excellent for corns, good for rheumatism and sore throat and a quick remedy for fits or convulsions.

It is a good preventive against moths, a few drops rendering garments safe from such invasion during the summer.

It drives away ants and bugs from store-rooms and corners by putting a few drops on the shelves. It effectually destroys bugs and injures neither furniture nor clothing.

For cleaning paint add a spoonful to a quart of water. A little in the suds on wash day makes washing easier.

Changed His Mind.

From The Chicago Tribune.
"I am looking for Mr. Adams, the book-keeper," said the caller, a portly, dignified gentleman of mature years.
"He is not in," replied the young man on the three-legged stool. "He's—"
"I see he is not in," interrupted the visitor. "This is about the hour he has been in the habit of usually coming in, isn't it?"
"Yes, sir; but—"
"Thanks, I'll wait," said the caller, and he sat down on the stool.
The caller was reading the newspaper, and was absorbed in it. He was slowly unfolded it and proceeded with his daily dignity to read.
Thus passed half an hour.
"The caller grew restless.
"By the way," he said, "how long will it be before Mr. Adams comes in?"
"I don't know," said the young man on the stool. "He went out about three weeks ago and hasn't come back yet."

"Any man who asserts that it means anything else is either ignorant or means to deceive. He either has not studied the question and does not know, or, having studied the question, he does not mean to tell the truth. He who says that bimetallism means maintaining silver as subsidiary coin writes himself down in opposition to the entire thought of the intelligent and educated world on this subject."

This sort of deception will not be possible this year. The silver men will not be satisfied this time with any McKinley denunciation of the democratic administration for "demonetizing" silver, or with any "Foraker declaration in favor of a 'bimetallism' that means one thing in Massachusetts and the opposite in Colorado. On the other hand, the sound-money men will be driven by the necessity of preserving their self-respect to insist upon a resolution that expresses their sentiments so clearly that nobody can have the slightest doubt as to its interpretation.

RATHER PERSONAL.

Many persons in Washington remark the striking resemblance between Secretary Olney and Senator Wolcott of Colorado. Two men look enough alike to be two brothers.

It is said there is no hope of recovery of the heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Este. His disease proves to be cancer of the throat and the most possible form.

It is said in Indianapolis that General Harrison has been invited to contribute a series of articles to one of the leading London magazines, with permission to choose his own subjects and name his own price for the work.

The Pall Mall Gazette says Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, who was recently elected president of the German Colonial Association, is about to undertake a new exploration of Somaliland in the interests of a number of wealthy Americans.

Daniel C. French has given to the Exeter, N. H., library, bust of Ralph Waldo Emerson in plaster, a copy of the original executed by Mr. French at Concord in 1879, when Emerson gave him at least twenty sittings. Last October the sculptor and his brother and sister gave to the library the bronze bust of their father, Judge Henry F. French, to whom the library virtually owes its existence.

BITS OF FUN.

Detroit Tribune: He—"At times I lose myself." She—"I should be glad to see you not afraid of going to Nice after these terrible earthquakes."

She—"Oh, surely those things are always coming to you poorer quarters of the town?"—Punch.

Indianapolis Journal: "So poor Wigfast is dead. Well, he was his own worst enemy." "Yes, that's so. When you consider the number of years he used to treat you to his 'poor' quarters of the town?"—Punch.

Vogue: Johnny Greenleaf—"Tommy Jones is learning French now. He told me lots of things, like cafe—that means coffee." Farmer Greenleaf (who has been to New York)—"Does it? I thought it meant beer!"

Brooklyn: "Life: Louise showed me those beautiful landscapes. She says she had no trouble at all painting them." Mabel—"No. All she had to do was to sign her name after her teacher finished them."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Your name, slave?" shouted the infuriated Gessler. "William Tell," said the unblinking patriot. "What Tell, Bill?" immediately ejaculated the tyrant, and the court reporter jotted down the saying with the intention of writing a book around it.

Attacking Crisp.

The turned-out jobber, called by custom "The American," which is American in name and thoroughly American in fact, indulges in a tirade against ex-Speaker Crisp because he is one of the most public men who would neither betray his constituents for patronage nor sell them for gold. The latter is, in the eyes of "The American," an unpardonable offense. It cannot be his standing honestly and politically in others since he sacrificed his own and betrayed the people whose patronage and support breathed the life of life into the disreputable career which now draws its miserable existence from the railroad monopoly and the gold worshippers. It does not now utter a sentiment or attempt an argument on the money question, but it is ready to do so in a thousand times in its own columns before it was "ruined." There is no need of an answer to what it argues, but not content with parading its own disfigure, it charges every advocate of the silver with dishonesty.

Read this: "Mr. Crisp knows this, but he, as with many, has been induced to abandon the principles of sound finance because they think the people prefer to cheat than be honest."

This political prostitute pretends to think that Crisp is dishonest because he thinks the people are dishonest and "prefer to cheat than be honest," to quote its own language. If democracy is to expand, grow and gain adherents it cannot do so by allying itself to a cause which advocates the paying of just debts in cheap money, made cheap for the purpose of defrauding creditors."

"Defrauding creditors," "cheap money," "dishonesty," "cheating," "the American" charging the people with dishonesty. When the people of Tennessee read this and think of the evils which the crime against silver and the crime against humanity have wrought since they think how "War, pestilence and famine," when they remember that the newspaper which they made had sold them and leader of that crime they will exclaim, as Anne did to Gloucester: "Foul devil, for God's sake, hence, and trouble me no more!"

For thou hast made the happy earth thy hell. Filled it with cursing cries and deep exclaims."

The Value of Turpentine.
From The Northwest Magazine.
Turpentine is the best friend housekeepers have, and a supply should always be kept on hand. It is good for burns, excellent for corns, good for rheumatism and sore throat and a quick remedy for fits or convulsions.

It is a good preventive against moths, a few drops rendering garments safe from such invasion during the summer.

It drives away ants and bugs from store-rooms and corners by putting a few drops on the shelves. It effectually destroys bugs and injures neither furniture nor clothing.

For cleaning paint add a spoonful to a quart of water. A little in the suds on wash day makes washing easier.

Changed His Mind.
From The Chicago Tribune.
"I am looking for Mr. Adams, the book-keeper," said the caller, a portly, dignified gentleman of mature years.
"He is not in," replied the young man on the three-legged stool. "He's—"
"I see he is not in," interrupted the visitor. "This is about the hour he has been in the habit of usually coming in, isn't it?"
"Yes, sir; but—"
"Thanks, I'll wait," said the caller, and he sat down on the stool.
The caller was reading the newspaper, and was absorbed in it. He was slowly unfolded it and proceeded with his daily dignity to read.
Thus passed half an hour.
"The caller grew restless.
"By the way," he said, "how long will it be before Mr. Adams comes in?"
"I don't know," said the young man on the stool. "He went out about three weeks ago and hasn't come back yet."

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

The newspapers of the state almost without exception are commenting on the candidacy of Judge Crisp and the comment, both of political friend and foe, is of a highly complimentary nature. The papers like The Macon Telegraph, who oppose his election, pay Judge Crisp handsome compliments both personally and for his political strength. The Macon Telegraph in a column editorially urges upon democrats opposed to the restoration of silver the necessity of putting out as their candidate a man as strong in the same elements as that which makes Crisp so formidable an opponent, and says:

"The selection of a man like Judge Crisp as their leader, the silver men have exhibited rare judgment. In the whole state of Georgia they could not have picked a man who would show greater strength before the Georgia legislature than the gentleman who represents the Third district in the house of representatives. Not only is the ex-speaker a man of real ability, winning personality and political astuteness, but his candidacy for the United States senate carries with it a glamour which will enable him to get the support of many of the leading democrats by reason of two facts. The national democracy, by its representatives in congress, has recognized the great gift of leadership by selecting him as their chief and section by raising him, a Georgian and ex-confederate soldier, to a place of honor and power in the United States government second only to that of the president. Again, from a sense of duty to this party, Mr. Crisp proved himself strong enough to put the great office for which he is now an aspirant."

"It would be foolish to underestimate the strength which Judge Crisp, by his acceptance of the nomination, has given to the cause of the free coinage men, so far as the senatorship is concerned."

The Telegraph goes on to urge that the so-called "sound" money element "forget their admiration for the many admirable qualities of mind and heart possessed by Judge Crisp and battle earnestly for the defeat not of the man, but of the principle which he represents." The Telegraph agrees with him on the financial question to sink their personal preferences and adds this significant suggestion:

"Those gentlemen who favor honest money and by right of recognized ability and patriotism have the honor of standing at the hands of the legislature the honor of representing Georgia in the United States senate must yield their personal ambitions to the public good and make way for the selection of that man, whoever he may be. The Telegraph has no personal favor in view—who can best solidify the sound money forces, who has the strongest record of defections to Judge Crisp, and who can offset whatever desertions there may be by compensating gains from the opposing forces."

This is certainly a compliment and, indeed, a just tribute to Judge Crisp's strength and popularity. The papers which agree with Judge Crisp's views are enthusiastic in their praise. One of these is The Herald, of Albany, which says: "It has come, Hon. Charles F. Crisp has written a letter to his people which puts him squarely in the race for the senate to succeed John B. Gordon. Glory be to the name of the man!"

The Albany Herald says in its introduction to the Crisp letter:

"It is a strong, manly letter, and it will give great satisfaction to the brilliant Crisp's thousands of friends throughout the state. It is a letter which will make Mr. Crisp will at once clear the political sky in Georgia, and the friends of free silver will now know who their candidate is. And the duty of every fair-minded citizen is plain. It is to support Crisp for the senate."

The American Times-Recorder, which is Judge Crisp's home paper, comes out strongly for him in this way:

"Judge Crisp's plain, open, but modest and unassuming letter, which is one of all doubts on the senatorial question as far as he is concerned, and now that Georgia knows he will not be a candidate, it is further honor the distinguished ex-speaker and leading democrat of today, there will be no doubt to his standing honestly and politically in others since he sacrificed his own and betrayed the people whose patronage and support breathed the life of life into the disreputable career which now draws its miserable existence from the railroad monopoly and the gold worshippers. It does not now utter a sentiment or attempt an argument on the money question, but it is ready to do so in a thousand times in its own columns before it was 'ruined.' There is no need of an answer to what it argues, but not content with parading its own disfigure, it charges every advocate of the silver with dishonesty."

Read this: "Mr. Crisp knows this, but he, as with many, has been induced to abandon the principles of sound finance because they think the people prefer to cheat than be honest."

This political prostitute pretends to think that Crisp is dishonest because he thinks the people are dishonest and "prefer to cheat than be honest," to quote its own language. If democracy is to expand, grow and gain adherents it cannot do so by allying itself to a cause which advocates the paying of just debts in cheap money, made cheap for the purpose of defrauding creditors."

"Defrauding creditors," "cheap money," "dishonesty," "cheating," "the American" charging the people with dishonesty. When the people of Tennessee read this and think of the evils which the crime against silver and the crime against humanity have wrought since they think how "War, pestilence and famine," when they remember that the newspaper which they made had sold them and leader of that crime they will exclaim, as Anne did to Gloucester: "Foul devil, for God's sake, hence, and trouble me no more!"

For thou hast made the happy earth thy hell. Filled it with cursing cries and deep exclaims."

The Value of Turpentine.
From The Northwest Magazine.
Turpentine is the best friend housekeepers have, and a supply should always be kept on hand. It is good for burns, excellent for corns, good for rheumatism and sore throat and a quick remedy for fits or convulsions.

It is a good preventive against moths, a few drops rendering garments safe from such invasion during the summer.

RECEIPTS LIGHT.

The Cotton Market Has the Appearance of Being Oversold.

AN IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED

The St. Paul Stock Crossed Burlington and Quincy Yesterday with the General List Higher.

New York, March 3.—There was a material falling off in the volume of business at the stock exchange today and dealers in stocks dwindled down to 20,573 shares, against 37,000 shares yesterday. The depression in business was due chiefly to the fact that operators in stock have recovered from the scare produced by the Baltimore and Ohio receivership and the action of congress on the Cuban question. Finding the supply of stocks small, recent short sellers endeavored to cover, and this, with moderate buying for the long account, led to an advance in the opening of 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. In the rice cotton oil preferred, Louisville and Nashville, Laclede Gas, preferred, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, the market closed steady to firm in tone. Net changes show advances of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. General Electric leading. Tobacco stock, figured for 70,000 shares. Burlington and Quincy came next with 24,800 and St. Paul third with 21,200 shares. Bonds were dull and irregular. The sales footed up \$70,000.

Money on call easy at 2 1/2 per cent; last loan at 2 1/2, closing offered at 2 1/2; prime mercantile paper 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

Bar silver 64 1/2.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers bills at \$4.86 1/2 for 60 days and \$4.87 1/2 for demand; posted rates \$4.87 1/2 for 60 days and \$4.88 1/2 for demand.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$124,100,000; currency, \$89,000,000.

Government bonds lower.

State bonds quiet.

Railroad bonds steady.

Silver at the market 100 cents. London, March 3.—Bar silver 25 1/2 d. Consols 100 1/2 for money and 107 1/2 for the account. Paris advances quote 3 per cent. 100 francs 75 centimes for the account.

movement. Baltimore and Ohio was less actively dealt in, but its price sagged. In the industrial list Sugar showed strength at a light advance. Tobacco broke a point on rumors of a fresh issue of preferred stock and increasing trade competition, and in the late afternoon Rubber developed weakness, losing nearly 3 per cent.

The market closed featureless with irregular change in price.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

DESCRIPTION	Opening	High	Low	Close	Change
Delaware & Lack.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Norfolk & Western	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Tenn. Coal and Iron	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
Southern Railway	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Lake Shore	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Missouri Pacific	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Union Pacific	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Ill. & Cent. Ry.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Reading	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Louisville & Nash.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
St. Paul	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Rock Island	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Chicago & N. W.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Am. Sugar Refining	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Am. Cotton Oil	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Gen. Elec.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0

THE COTTON MARKET.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

DESCRIPTION	Opening	High	Low	Close	Change
Georgia, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Alabama, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Florida, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Mississippi, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Louisiana, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Arkansas, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Texas, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Oklahoma, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Indian Territory, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Nebraska, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Kansas, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Colorado, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Wyoming, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Montana, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Idaho, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Utah, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Nevada, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Arizona, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
New Mexico, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
California, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Oregon, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Washington, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Alaska, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Hawaii, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0

Atlanta-Clearing House Statement.

Darwin O. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today: \$1,232,812.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

DESCRIPTION	Opening	High	Low	Close	Change
Georgia, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Alabama, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Florida, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Mississippi, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Louisiana, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Arkansas, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Texas, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Oklahoma, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Indian Territory, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Nebraska, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Kansas, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Colorado, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Wyoming, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Montana, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Idaho, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Utah, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Nevada, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Arizona, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
New Mexico, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
California, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Oregon, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Washington, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Alaska, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Hawaii, 1895-1896	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0

McIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

New York, February 2.—(Special.)—Prices of cotton have been light since the 1st of the month, but this is not due to a mistake in reporting the August receipts caused quite a little selling at one time and a bid in prices. They were steady at 100, but this was corrected to 102 1/2, and then prices immediately advanced to 104 1/2. There was a report in circulation that Memphis had received 3,200 bales, but the right figures were 327. The port receipts were estimated at 17,000, but they fell nearly 2,000 below these figures, being 15,777 bales. Mobile received only 13 bales. The arrivals at Houston, Houston, Charleston, New Orleans and St. Louis, as well as at Memphis and Augusta were light, and the estimate for Houston tomorrow was only about half the total for the same day last year. At first, however, prices declined 2 to 3 points on this report, but the point on the next morning was due to a decline in Liverpool, declining in Manchester. Subsequently there was a rally on some improvement in Liverpool and covering of shorts. Then came the correction owing partly to the mistake about August receipts, then a rally when the correction was made and the market was again encountered. The political outlook is regarded as more peaceful. It is not believed there is serious trouble with Spain. Liverpool declined 1-1/2 on the spot with the decline in the far future. In Manchester, 1 to 2 points, closing steady. In Manchester, the yarns were weaker and in cloth buyers' hands, but the market was not so much affected. The market for cotton tomorrow are estimated at 6,000 to 6,500 bales, against 3,570 last year, 4,961 last year and 4,688 in 1895. The port receipts are estimated at 17,000, against 17,778 last week and 24,144 last year. Memphis received 327 bales, against 187 last week and 1,823 last year. Houston expects tomorrow to receive 1,823 bales, against 1,823 last year. Total port receipts for the day 15,777 bales, making 45,688 thus far this week, against 42,242 this far last year. The market received today 182 bales, against 148 last year, 179 last year. Memphis shipped 1,940, St. Louis 1,493 and Houston 3,482. The cotton here was unchanged with a slight decline in spinning and a slight advance in contracts. Mobile, Savannah, Norfolk and Augusta declined 1-1/2 and Charleston 1/2. As the market is not so much affected by the situation is regarded by many as bullish. The receipts were light, the statistical position was not so much affected by the situation, while the price is believed to be low enough considering the strong factors in the situation and the fact that the next crop is really an unknown quantity.

MONTHLY.

MONTHS	Receipts	Exports	Stocks
January	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
February	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
March	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
April	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
May	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
June	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
July	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
August	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
September	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
October	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
November	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
December	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
January	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
February	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
March	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
April	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
May	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
June	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
July	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
August	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
September	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
October	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
November	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
December	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, STOCKS.

MONTHS	Receipts	Exports	Stocks
January	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
February	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
March	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
April	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
May	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
June	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
July	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
August	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
September	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
October	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
November	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
December	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
January	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
February	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
March	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
April	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
May	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
June	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
July	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
August	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
September	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
October	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
November	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
December	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, STOCKS.

MONTHS	Receipts	Exports	Stocks
January	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
February	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
March	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
April	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
May	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
June	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
July	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
August	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
September	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
October	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
November	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
December	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
January	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
February	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
March	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
April	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
May	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
June	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
July	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
August	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
September	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
October	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
November	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330
December	2,281,738	1,217,352	7,230,330

311 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

